

BUONAPARTE
TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

The following intercepted despatch from Buonaparte to the Executive Directory has been published by the Ottoman Porte, and received by his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador.—The despatch was found on board a French lugger, captured by the Turkish cruisers.

April 16.

On my arrival in Egypt I witnessed the success of all my plans and my enterprises according to my most sanguine expectations. I also entertained the design of accomplishing all the projects which we had formed at Paris in our secret conferences, of raising the glory and the estimation of the Republic to their height, and of enjoying the happiness of seeing all our wishes fulfilled. But who could anticipate the fatal action of Aboukir, or foresee the final destruction of our marine power? The stations of the Ottoman and English squadrons off these coasts prevent any vessel from passing without being examined, and the vigilance of our enemies deprives me of every means of leading you intelligence, or receiving any from you, and daily confirms me in the despair of finding out a proper communication, in order to acquaint you with my real situation.

You know the number of troops which I brought with me to Egypt. It is with the deepest concern I must inform you, that it is considerably reduced, and that I have experienced the most affecting losses. The engagements which I had to sustain in my march from Alexandria to Cairo against the different hordes of Arabs; the various battles which I have had with Murrat Bey; the difference of the climate, and the quality of the water, to which our troops have not been able to accustom themselves; the infinite difficulties and fatigues which we have suffered in passing the deserts; the want of customary firewood, which obliged us to mix with it a kind of rubbish, to enable us to cook our provisions; the infectious exhalations arising from the filthy streets, where dust of a very fine kind, driven by the slightest wind into the eyes, render a great part of our army blind, and deprive it of all activity; and finally, the plague, which prevails at Cairo and Alexandria, making a prodigious ravage in the environs of those cities among our soldiers, who are not seafarers against its attacks, are the several motives which have reduced this fine army to nearly one third of what it was. I am also obliged to distribute the number of troops remaining between the different posts of Cairo, the adjacent country, and the coasts I find it necessary to guard; and it follows from this division of my force, that I am weak in every point.

I had at first succeeded in drawing over to my side a prodigious number of the natives of the country; but their Chiefs, who seemed only to yield to the force of our arms, resumed the offensive when they perceived they could do it with impunity, and became, each of them a separate enemy whom we had to oppose, while the lower classes we had subdued, being naturally plunderers, took advantage of our weakness to exercise their piracy, and fled from us with as much of our provisions and ammunition as they were able to carry off. They even drove away, in several places, our camels, with the baggage of the army. We expected support from these people who have left our troops in want of all kinds of provision, so that the different bodies of our army, weakened as it is by the causes I have enumerated, are constantly harassed by those we first brought over to our side, and who have since deserted us, finding we were not formidable enough to keep them in awe. They now join the other natives, march in bands, intercept all the passes, and cut off the communications and convoys of the different corps of the army.

In such painful extremities, Generals have commonly no resource but in the strength and courage of their troops; and until the present moment I have had every reason to gratify my feelings with proofs of the valour, attachment, and subordination of the troops under my command. But since the misfortunes with which we are oppressed, and particularly since my army has been informed that a Turkish army of a considerable force is in full march to these countries, it has begun to murmur, has no longer dissembled its discontent, and has even manifested open demonstrations of disobedience and insubordination. Since then my courage has abandoned me, my despair has been extreme, and seeing no safety but in the evacuation of Egypt, I collected a body of my soldiers, who, like myself, were desperate, and with the hope of finding some vessels on the coast on board of which we might return to our country, I advanced to attack Arisch, Gaza, and Joppa; and I even approached the town of Acre. But Ghezzar Pacha, who commands in the latter place, and the English squadron, anchored in the road, have placed my corps between two fires.

I have to engage a considerable army, and I lose every day a considerable number of men. Neither do I see any means of extricating myself on the other side of the coast, as we are in the middle of Dafars, almost without any defence, at the mercy of the Bedouin Arabs. It would have been very fortunate for me to have returned to Egypt, but our retreat was cut off by a certain Gerrar Oglou, of Nablous, who is at the head of 20,000 Arabs, and is an active leader.

The Chiefs of the Druses had dispatched a letter to me a short time before my departure from Cairo, and had engaged me to advance to Arisch, by assuring me that they would come to meet me with an army of from 80 to 100,000 men. Ghezzar Pacha having, however, discovered the subject of the letter, took their children and relations as hostages, and confined them in the Castle. Thus, instead of being serviceable to us, they harass us day and night, and kill many of our soldiers. I sent a person to enquire into the motives of their conduct, and their answer was, that they were no longer masters of their own actions; that Ghezzar Pacha had seized their wives and children as hostages, and had pointed out the manner in which they were to behave. They were, therefore, compelled to follow his orders, and he had threatened to put the hostages to death, should they violate his directions; and were forced, by the measures he had adopted, to prove their obedience and fidelity.

In this critical situation I formed a mine, applied scaling ladders to the walls of the town of Acre, and resolved to storm the place. I sprung the mine, but it had a contrary effect, and 3000 of our gallant troops were blown up. The moment the besieged perceived our disaster, they took advantage of it to make a sally, and our troops being unable to sustain the shock, fell back, and above 4000 of them were killed or taken prisoners. We also lost some General Officers. Such is the sad situation in which I am placed, and I have scarce resolution to inform you of it.

LONDON.

JUNE 27.

The Gentlemen introduced to his Majesty at the levee were Capt. Brodie and Major Smith, of the Tower Hamlets Militia; General Campbell, and Captain Durham of the Anson frigate, on his marriage, and on returning from his cruise with the Channel fleet.

All the troops who are to be engaged in the secret expedition are, it is said, to receive their orders next week to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the place of their destination.

Tuesday Lord Holland, Mr Sheridan, and other patriotic Noblemen dined with Mr Windham at his house in Park Street, Westminster.

Sir T. Wallace has embarked with his corps from Pool for Guernsey.

The servants of the Grand Duke of Tuscany had arrived at Venice on the 3d of last month, preparatory to their return to the ducal palace at Florence.

Madame Royal of France arrived at Mittau on the 3d instant, and her marriage with the Duc d'Angoulême was celebrated on the 10th, by the Cardinal de Montmorency, Grand Almoner of France.

An officer lately returned from the continent informs us, that in many parts of Germany the people cultivate waste spots of ground with the thistle called *cirsium benedictus*, a plant which grows to such a magnitude as often to measure three or four yards in circumference. The leaves and branches they cut pretty small with an engine something like our chaff cutter; and thus they have always a resource for maintaining their cattle when grass, hay, or corn is scarce. He adds, that without any other subsistence for many weeks together, the cows yield as much milk, and the horses look as well, and are able to do as much work, as when fed upon hay or corn.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—June 26.

FELLOWS AND OTHERS v. SCHNEIDER.

The plaintiffs are merchants of great eminence and fortune, residing at Yarmouth; and the defendant is an underwriter and a very respectable man. The action was brought on a policy of insurance from St Peterburgh to London, on the ship Anson, Captain Morgan, loaded with deals and iron. In the course of her voyage she was captured by the enemy.

The defence that was set up, and which was made out, was, that some material information had been kept back from the underwriters in consequence of which the Plaintiffs were non-suited.

Lord KENYON.—“Every information ought to be communicated by the insured to the underwriters, whether it be important or not important. I think it is the best way to communicate every thing. If that lesson were once learned, insurance causes would very much diminish.”

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

Fashion has here its archives, its bulletins, its orders of the day, and its authors. One of the latter, the female citizen Lisfrand, has given us a state of the fancy robes, and other articles of fashion recently invented by herself. The following are the most remarkable of these productions of Citizens Lisfrand.

Robe à la Zulime. This dress preserves in part the Egyptian costume, shaped in the elegance of French taste. It catches on the tips of the shoulders, and reaches to the ground, making a long train. The waist is divided behind, buttoned, and plaited; the front comes up to the throat, fits easily, and is buttoned on the shoulders; it is open on one side, and closed at pleasure with drapery; the sleeves are adorned in the Egyptian style.

Robe à la Gertrude. This has the waist cut in the antique fashion. It is very much out of the common way. The front passing over the head, makes the point of the handkerchief, and delineates very elegantly, ending in a child's bib, tied with two knots.

Riding-Coat à la Paphos. This is without sleeves, and the slope is in the Greek fashion; it is worn over a white dress. It makes a very long skirt behind. The waist is plaited into folds, the front adorned in the same manner.

Chemise à la Circe. The waist is marked with three gathers, surmounted with an Algerine girdle. The front is in the Turkish style, and the body is ornamented from top to bottom. It has a very coquettish appearance. The materials generally used for these dresses are, *Le Pekin des trois caissons*, summer taffetas, Chinese corisander, striped turquoise, white crêpe, muslin, embroidered, worked and plain. Linen, Florence, plain, painted, &c.

LONDON—JUNE 28.

ROYAL REVIEW.

The King yesterday reviewed the Light Horse Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Herries, on Wimborne Common. They were drawn up in a very fine line to receive his Majesty, having their flying artillery on their right, their riflemen in the centre, and a squadron and a half of horse on each flank. This is the first volunteer corps that has manoeuvred this year before his Majesty, and if we may judge of the others by the correctness and celerity of the movements of the light horse volunteers, no country whatever can boast of such troops as this island possesses.

After his Majesty had passed along the line, and taken post in the front, the regiment past at order, then ranked off, and afterwards passed at a trot, with sloped swords, and expedition-carriages. After being drawn up again in line, and at open order, the mounted troops performed the sword, and the dismounted rifle-manual, and the Highland broad sword exercise.

The evolutions, movements and attacks commenced by filing from the centre of squadrons, and retreating from both flanks of the line in column of fours. They again formed to the front, and retreated from both flanks of squadrons. Several other manoeuvres took place, which were all executed in an admirable manner. The attacks were so combined as to bring into action, in the most military manner, their guns, cavalry, and infantry.

All their formations were covered by the riflemen, who also skirmished to the front after a distant fire of the guns was supposed to have had effect, and previous to the charges of the cavalry.

The guns began the attack, while the riflemen were

extending to cover the formation of the cavalry by an advancing fire. An attack was made by squadrons from the right; the flank half-squadrons turned the enemy's flanks, and the riflemen closed to their wings; the centre squadron charged through, and the flank half-

squadrons inwards; the cavalry then retired upon their guns, and the riflemen extended from their wings, and fired retreating; and the manoeuvres concluded with an attack by the cavalry in line.

The regiment then took parade order, advanced, and saluted.

His Majesty requested of Colonel Herries to see the sword (which in this corps fixes on the scabbard as a bayonet,) thinking it not of that utility to be introduced in the discipline of this country; the officer delivered one to the King for his inspection, and six of the corps performed their manoeuvres in front of the lines, to the satisfaction of his Majesty and the Royal Family.

A royal salute was fired from the horse artillery, upon his Majesty's coming upon and retiring from the ground.

The King was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester, attended by the Earls of Chesterfield, Chatham, and Westmorland, his Majesty's Aid-de-camp, and a large suite of nobility, general officers, &c. who all testified their highest approbation of the military appearance of the regiment, as well as of the rapidity and precision with which all their manoeuvres and evolutions were performed.

The King and the Princes were dressed in full regiments, and the Noble Perfumes who attended him.

His Majesty rode on a beautiful bay horse; he appeared among his subjects with his usual affability, talking to all around him with great pleasantness and familiarity. Mr Dundas, who stood by the King most of the time, was chiefly engaged.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange remained on the ground the whole of the review.

In the royal carriages were the Queen, Princess Augusta, Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and Countess Poulett; in another, the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, Lady Cathcart, and Lady Caroline Damer. The third carriage belonged to the Master of the Horse.

The Royal Family at the conclusion went to Mr Dundas's house, where they were entertained with an elegant breakfast, to which the Prince of Orange, Captain and Lady Charlotte Durham, and Colonel Herries, were invited.

As Mr Dundas accompanied the Earls of Chatham and Westmorland to the front gate, a woman exclaimed, “God bless your Honour! I have been gratified with seeing his Majesty for the first time in my life—pray let me this day drink his health!” The request was attended to, and the woman had a guinea given to her by Mr Dundas.

The gentlemen of the Surrey yeomanry kept the ground during the review.

At three o'clock the Royal Family took leave of Mr Dundas, and Lady Jane set off for Windsor.

The fineness of the day brought a vast crowd of spectators, and whose appearance, many of them being ladies of rank and fashion, added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene.

COURT MARTIAL.

General Court Martial has been sitting since Saturday morning, for the trial of Major Armstrong, the surviving commanding officer of the 11th regiment of foot, when our troops surrendered at Ostend. The charges are exhibited against him by Captain Wiltshire Willton, of the Royal Artillery. The prosecution closed yesterday.

The Court was assembled at the Royal Hospital in Chelsea, and consisted of the annexed members:

Lieutenant-General Hotchkin, President.
Lieutenant-General White Cok Lemoine, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-General Marsh Col. Spencer, Aid-de-Camp to the King.
Major-General Drummond Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes.
Major-General Heathfield 37th Foot.
Major-General Loftus, Lieutenant: Colonel Wortley, 1st Foot Guards.
Major-General Ludlow, Colonel Gascoigne, 34th Foot, Lieutenant-Col. Smith, Royal Artillery.

J. A. Oldham, Deputy Judge Advocate.

1st Charge, 8th Art. 14th Section.

Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who shall, without urgent necessity, or without leave of his superior officer, quit his platoon or division, shall be punished according to the circumstances and degree of his offence, by the judgment of a General or Regimental Court Martial.

2d ditto, 20th Art. 14th Section.

Whatsoever officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall misbehave himself before the enemy, or shall shamefully abandon or deliver up any garrison, fortress, post or guard, committed to his charge, or which he shall be commanded to defend, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a General Court Martial shall be awarded.

The grenadier battalion of the guards, received orders yesterday to hold themselves in readiness to march for Southampton, to be encamped, and when joined by the guards from Ireland, to embark on the secret expedition.

Boston papers to the 28th ult. were yesterday received. They are very barren of intelligence. Fries, who had been a leader in the insurrection in Northampton county, has been found guilty of high treason; but he has demanded a new trial, which has been granted to him. Some others engaged in the same disturbances have been found guilty of common riot, and sentenced to fix months imprisonment.

A letter appears in all the papers received, dated Jamaica, April 22, announcing, that a proclamation had just been issued in the name of the King of Great Britain, declaring St Domingo independent, and authorising all ships to trade thither, as to neutral nations.

General Maitland having effected this great object, is we understand, expected soon home. If independence and peace should absolutely be established in St Domingo, it will be a happy change in favour of this country.

The commercial sovereignty we at present possess will give us all the advantages we could derive from St Domingo, were it one of our own colonies.

A letter from China says, that in consequence of the good understanding between the British Factory at Canton and the Chinese, the Emperor has been pleased to allow an extension of the bounds of the Factory, much to the advantage of the British nation.

A letter from Havre states, that a French fishing-boat, with seven men, being lately driven to sea by a south wind and a strong current, from Reeve, an English corvette chased and took it. Two of the fishermen threw themselves into the sea, hoping to regain the shore; but the English, fearing they would be lost, sent their pinnace after them, and brought them on board; one of them was quite exhausted with fatigue. The English captain, having understood they were really fishermen, with wives and children in want, dismissed them with their boat.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—June 27.
IMPORTATION OF CORN.

Lord HAWKESBURY moved, that the act of Geo. III. c. 21, be read, so far as related to the exportation and importation of corn; which being done, his Lordship observed, that, owing to the late unfavourable season, an apprehension had been entertained respecting the ensuing harvest, although he hoped without difficulty to suffer the present Session to expire without guard against possible contingencies.

He begged leave, therefore, to move, that the House resolve itself into a Committee to-morrow, to consider so much of the said act as related to the importation of corn, with a view to allow his Majesty, in Council, if it should be deemed necessary, to issue an order to permit the importation of corn. He hoped, indeed, that this would not be wanted, but that the measure now proposed be regarded as merely of a precautionary nature.

The motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL brought up a bill to protect merchants and bankers against the embezzlements of their clerks and servants. The bill was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The West India Goods Importation bill was read a second time, and committed.

The Scotch Salt-duty bill was committed, and there port to be received to-morrow.

The third reading of the Land-Tax Redemption bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday has not arrived, nor has any Continental intelligence been received of a later date than that which appeared in our last, if we except what is given in a Dutch paper of the 20th instant; that has reached town.

In this we find the progress of the King of Prussia, along the line of demarcation, traced as accurately, and all his words and actions noted with as anxious a precision, as if his journey had something in view immediately connected with the political well-being of the Bavarian Republic. Certain it is, that whatever are the general wishes of the people of Holland, the existing Government flatter themselves that the Court of Berlin is well disposed towards them, and this assurance they are said to have received from the new French Director Sieyes, at the time of his quitting that Court.

Some little comment, however, is made upon the services which his Prussian Majesty paid to the British Prince Adolphus at Hanover, his presence in that city constituting, it is said, no part of the original plan of his military tour.

The King came from Potsdam to Charlottenburg on the 10th instant, and next morning he reviewed the several regiments that had marched into Berlin from the towns in the neighbourhood.

Whatever may be the object of this grand review of the army, we cannot but think that the season of neutrality is nearly at an end. We trust however, that the Estates of the Empire have been better advised, than to look for that security from party attachment, which can only be obtained by a general union of interest against the common enemy, now put in a situation to be completely humbled.

The estates of Saxony having indicated some desire of remonstrating against the advance of the pay of the troops by the Elector, without their consent, have been given to understand, that existing circumstances render the measure indispensably necessary.

This fact is well deserving of notice at the present moment, and perhaps it may not be long before we perceive what effect the proposed measure is calculated to produce.

Whatever may be the truth of all the accounts which have for some days been circulated respecting the bold measures adopted by the Anti-Directorial party, and the Revolution which they are said to have brought about in the Directory, we must wait for more authentic intelligence, not only before

MONOPOLISTS.—We fear that some deep design is on foot to enhance, in an unfair manner, the price of fruits and corn, which we think it our duty to guard the Public against. Our reason for suspicion is this—several paragraphs, lamenting the bad weather, blights, and cold winds that have prevailed, describing their effects as having been most fatal, and regretting the consequent high prices of all the fruits of the earth that *we* consume, have been brought to the different news-paper offices, and money offered to procure their publication. We hope, the proprietors of news-papers will also be upon their guard against being accessory to what we consider as an attempt to rob the community, and spread discontent among the lower ranks. *Lond. Packet.*

The important motion made by Lord Hawkesbury in the House of Commons with respect to bread-corn, is calculated to produce the best consequences to the country. We trust that it will be attended with all the advantages which the Noble Lord has in view, for the state of the Corn-market is at this moment extremely critical. There are persons, whom we could name, that have bought up and retain in their hands, quantities of wheat and other corn, from the prospect of a scarcity; which, though we have good reason to hope there is no ground to apprehend, must be guarded against.—The measure of Government is calculated to procure an importation that will keep down the prices here; and we trust it will be pursued with firmness, notwithstanding any clamour that may be raised by the venal or the interested. Meanwhile, the public, by observing whence that clamour arises, will spare us the obnoxious talk of pointing out their oppressors. *Ibid.*

PLYMOUTH—June 26. The Volcano, Explosion, and Sulphur bomb-vessels, with their tenders, and several gun-boats, are collecting in the Sound, and are expected to sail in a few days on a secret expedition, in company with some of the frigates now in the Sound.

PORTRUSH—June 27. This morning the Diadem, of 64 guns, caught fire in the harbour, but which was extinguished with little damage.

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST—JUNE 28. The Rose, Ness, from Whiddy to London, is taken and carried into Bergen.

The Pitt privateer of Jersey, met close to Bourdeaux two English brigs, of 10 or 12 guns, and engaged them four hours, when they got into the river. Some fishermen told Captain Bleney of the Pitt, that they were two English prizes taken by La Leige privateer of Bourdeaux.

The ship from St. Croix, arrived at Liverpool, bring advice of the Apollo of Scotland, one of the West-India fleet, having been run foul of, and sunk.

The Industry, Harvey, from Wilmington to the West-Indies, has been taken in the West-Indies, retaken, and carried into Tortola.

The Alexander, —, from Jamaica, is arrived at Portsmouth in 42 days; parted the fleet nine days after sailing.

WINDS AT DEAL.

JUNE 25.—S.E.—26. S.W.—27. N.

Arrived—Ireland, 6.—Hamburgh, 0.

Due—Ireland, 1.—Hamburgh, 1.

STOCKS.

BANK STOCK	153 <i>1</i> 3 per cent. con.	INDIA STOCK	17 <i>11</i> -15 <i>1</i> 3 per cent. con.
Long Ann.	7 <i>6</i> Short ditto.	6 <i>1</i> Lat. Tick.	5 <i>1</i> Irish ditto.
Omnia	7 <i>6</i> This day, (June 28) at twelve o'clock,	7 <i>6</i> Quarters 7 <i>6</i> Excanges on Dublin 1 <i>1</i> 3 per cent. con.	8 8

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JULY 1.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 28. Petitions were presented for and against the Wet Docks bill.

Mr DUNDAS obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the mode of taking up ships for the East India Company's service.

On the motion for going into a Committee on the Duke of Richmond's Coal Duty bill, Mr GREY stated, that the parish of All Saints in Newcastle, had commenced a suit for obtaining poor rates out of the Duke of Richmond's pension; he therefore wished that a clause should be adopted securing contingent rights to such rate.

This suggestion was opposed by the ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr PITT.

The House in Committee then went through the bill, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

On the third reading of the Port of London improvement bill, a petition was presented by Alderman CURTIS from the inhabitants of the Ward of Tower, praying for indemnification on account of the losses which they must sustain by the removal of the West India trade to the Isle of Dogs.

Lord HAWKESBURY said, that the case of the petitioners was already amply provided for in the bill.

The petition being ordered to lie on the table, the bill was read a third time. Several clauses being added by way of rider, Mr Manning moved as an amendment, the omission of the compulsory clause, which had been largely discussed on a former day.

Lord HAWKESBURY contended that this clause was necessary to encourage the undertaking of so vast a plan, and that it had not been adopted, but on the most mature deliberation of a select Committee, proceeding upon the recommendation of the Trinityhouse and Custom-house, and several Surveyors of ability.

The question that the clause stand part of the bill, being put, was carried by a majority of 53 to 19. The bill was then passed.

The bill for increasing the salaries of the judges was read a third time in the House of Commons on Monday. By the bill as it stood, His Majesty had not the power of granting a pension to judges who had not been in office for the space of fifteen years; nor unless they were sixty-five years of age. After some conversation the latter part of the clause respecting the age was omitted.

Rumours still prevail respecting some revolutionary movements which have been made in the capital of France.

All that has been stated relative to this affair, rests solely on the information which has been given by a lady, who arrived a few days since at Dover, and respecting whom nothing further has transpired.

A treaty of trade and commerce has lately been proposed by the Court of Sweden to that of Petersburgh. According to the outline of this plan, the Swedes are to enjoy the same privileges as the English.

We copy the following paragraph from the Universal Magazine, for September 1789; printed in Dublin by P. Byrne.—P. 296:

"A report goes abroad in Paris, that a Capuchin who died about an hundred years ago, prophesied that it should remain in anarchy and confusion for ten years, at the expiration of which a CHARLES should arrive and re-establish every thing as it was before."

A curious trial for a libel lately took place at Paris, in which the Directory were the prosecutors, and Citizen Metge, formerly a journeyman shoe-maker, and now a lawyer, defendant. Metge wrote and circulated a hand-bill, with the following title:—"The Petition of the Representatives of the People, to our Most Puissant and Sublime Members of the Directory, dated in the first year of the Lethargic Trance of the Republic, at the sign of Violated Liberty, &c." Metge stated himself, on his defence, to be author of the hand-bill, and that he had sent copies of it to the Minister of Police, and to several Members of the Councils. He was ready to repeat the same conduct again, as he entertained no intention of exciting rebellion against the Government. The jury declared, in their verdict, Metge to be the author of the article in question; but, as he did not appear to have any evil intention, they accordingly acquitted him, very much to the satisfaction of every person present.

CLAUDE BOSWELL, Esq. has taken his seat in the Court of Session by the title of Lord BALMUTO.

The Rev. Mr FITZIMONS has received his indictment to stand trial before the High Court of Justiciary on the 12th inst.

Friday, was laid, the foundation stone for a new Church for the Barony parish of Glasgow, which was consecrated by a suitable prayer from the Rev. JOHN BURNS, the minister of the parish.

A forgery has been discovered on the Five Shilling Notes of the Greenock Banking Company.—See Advertisement.

The Alexander, —, from Jamaica is arrived at Portsmouth, in 42 days, parred the fleet for England, nine days after sailing: the fleet is hourly expected.

By a letter dated 17th ult. from a Lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte, Admiral WHITSHED, passing the Straits of Gibraltar that day; he says he is much afraid that Lord ST VINCENT would finish the business with that Lord ST VINCENT would finish the business with the French and Spanish fleets, which consisted of 19 sail of the line each, before the arrival of WHITSHED's squadron.—This is the latest account we have from that fleet.

Captain CROCKAT, of the Amsterdam Packet, is arrived at Greenock, previous to his leaving New York; the Ocean, KEMP, had arrived there from Vera Cruz. The FANNY, BRAYNE, is also arrived at New York from Greenock.

The Jean, GARDNER, is arrived at Greenock from New York.

The Buoy sloop of war, Capt. OMMANEE, sailed from Hull 28th ult. having under convoy for Archangel five ships for that port and seven from London. It is understood that Capt. Ommanee will run the coast down to Leith, in order to take under his protection the ships that are in readiness at the different ports, when he will take his departure, and convey them to a certain latitude.

It is reported that the British cruisers on the coast of Norway are particularly vigilant, and have lately taken several privateers and retaken several merchant ships entering those ports. Would the King of Denmark join the allies against France, they would not be able to get into port any vessel captured in the North sea; and as they have no trade but privateering, what shipping they have left must then lay entirely unemployed.

The Anacréon privateer, that lately took the Rover, Guildford, &c. is the same vessel that carried NAPOLEON TANDY to Hamburgh; the Captain being disappointed of getting the Rover into port, declares his determination to destroy every British vessel he meets with. We hope that our cruisers will take the most effectual way of preventing the execution of his threat, by bringing him into a British port.

COURT OF SESSION.

The number of causes which come before this Court is very great, and as many of these are of much importance, involving property of immense value, and frequently depending on points of law nice and intricate, so they necessarily require minute investigation and deliberate study. Voluminous, however, as these are, yet it is a fact highly honourable to the Court and beneficial to the country, that such has been the sedulous application of their Lordships to the public business, that at present so few causes remain on the inner-hall roll that what is entered the one week meets a decision the next.

Comparatively speaking, very few causes are taken to appeal, and of these the judgments in the Court of Session have, with a few exceptions, been affirmed. This is a circumstance of considerable importance to the country, as it is corroborative of that wisdom, ability, and integrity which pervades the administration of the law, and is calculated to impress the minds of the people with veneration and respect for those Judges whose opinions are thus guided by a perspicuous knowledge of the law, and who apply it with impartiality to a view to material justice. This circumstance is farther material, as it tends to refresh the spirit of litigation, and leads parties to a satisfied acquiescence in the decision that is given.

What fashionable lover ever painted his passion for a lovely mistress with such laconic tenderness and effect as a village chrisler of Hanover, who on the death of a young and beautiful country girl, with whom he was enamoured, after erecting in the cemetery of the cathedral a sepulchral stone to her memory, carved in an artless manner the figure of a blooming rose on its front, and inscribed beneath its words, *C'est ainsi qu'il est*. "Tis thus she was."

SORTING.—Hambletonian is in training for the Great York Sweepstakes. Diamond, it is believed, will run again this year.

PIGEONS.—Pigeons are in Persia a subject of game-laws. To be entitled to the privilege of killing a wild pigeon, it is necessary to be a musketeer; and we learn from Tavernier, that Christians have frequently become Mahometans, to entitle them to this qualification of killing game.

DUBLIN—June 27.

The houie and beautiful domain of Trellestown have been purchased by LUKE WHYTE, for 28,000*l.* It is also rumoured that a new banking-house is about to be established in this city, the proprietors of which are to be Messrs. T. WHYTE, S. DICK, and J. LINDSAY.

BIRTH.

Mrs HAMILTON, Nicholson's Square, of 8 son, on Saturday last.

DIED.

At Grathwaite-hall, near Kendale, on the 23d Sun., Mrs

JANE WADDIE, relict of Eaglesfield Griffith, Esq. Edinr.

At Woolbank, on the 25th curt. Miss Ross, eldest daughter

of the late John Ross Esq. of Balkall.

—ETIQUETTE.—

TO THE

PRINTER OF THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

An occurrence upon a late occasion, in point of etiquette, renders the present letter necessary, in order that an article of precedence may be settled and understood.

The rank and precedence of peers are well known and fixed, as also of baronets and knights; but the children of baronets, particularly their unmarried daughters, are not entitled, so far as I have observed, in any treatise of precedence, to take place of married ladies; and yet, in a large party where I happened lately to be engaged, some misses thought proper to take place of ladies who have numerous families. This Sir, may appear to you a fracas of no great consequence, but I hope full things of this kind will be attended to. If such rights be given to the children and misses, as that they can take place, as knight's daughters, of their seniors in age, I wish to have it so fixed, by the public voice, founded on some authority from books of heraldry and precedence, which I am as yet unacquainted with, nor do I understand that any such rule exists. Independent of the honour and respect justly due to the state of matrimony, it is not agreeable to men of rank and of ancient families, that such claims be made by the children of knights, unless it is perfectly established and fixed, otherwise they will not be invited to the parties of

A MARRIED LADY.

3 Andrew's Square, 24th June 1799.

TO THE

PRINTER OF THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

You excellent paper, which about the time of Lord

Nelson's victory, made me a man of considerable conse

quence, has been now the occasion of my appearing in a very different point of view. I shall explain myself. Having been long in the Turkey trade, I a few

years ago retired to a small property near my native town, where I was soon admitted a member of a very

keen newspaper reading club. From the circumstance of my having been frequently at Alexandria, and once even at Grand Cairo, when your paper arrived with the account of the glorious victory of the Nile, and of Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt. I became a kind of oracle, solving many knotty points, and answering all the questions which were put to me, as well at the club, as in my own family, much to the satisfaction and admiration of both. But the other day, as bad luck would have it, your paper, full of the accounts of the complicated movements of the armies in Italy, Germany, and Switzerland, had been just received by the club, who long before I arrived, were hard at it, with their book of maps displayed on the table, which leaning three deep over one another, in a very hot day, and a very close room, they were consulting most eagerly and most unsuccessfully. In vain were spectacles put on noses which had never been so fuddled; in vain were several fore-fingers travelling slowly, with much circumspection, and many lateral excursions from Rome to Milan, from Milan to Turin, from Turin to Zurich, and from Zurich to Strasburg; but they, poor souls, could make nothing of it.

So many places, rivers, rivulets, mounts, mountains, valleys, lakes, and bridges every moment occurring in the paper, which they could not find in the map, so many hard names of Field-Marshal, Princes, Counts, Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns, Sergeants, and Corporals, many of which they could not pronounce, had altogether, with the heat of the room, the tobacco, the punch, and the porter, so bewildered, muddled, puzzled, and perplexed the paces of the several members, that, upon my entering the room rather later than usual, there was an universal shout of, "Here is Mr SNUG at last, we shall have all cleared up now." I at once saw that it was expected I should know as much about Alexandria, as about the Nile. For scarcely had the general noise subsided, when Mr LINNEMAN the apothecary instantly opened, "Pray, Sir, where is Garzellen, St Gall, Candia, Klefster, and Kreblis?" But he was interrupted by Dr MARROW the parson, who with his wig pushed very far back, and wiping the sweat from his forehead, exclaimed, "Where is Dissen, Mount Slapin, Flums, Flame, Singen, and Andelfingen?" by the bye, Mr SNUG, do you not take this to be an error of the press for Angelingen? here is Syon, but where is Paradies?" "Upon my word," answered I, "Doctor, you should know best." I was at last addressed by old Captain FRILL, with his dry brown cheeks, fair, bald, shining forehead, and a thin cue, at the end of which appeared about six or seven snow-white hairs—"I have served in Germany in my time, but I'll be shot if I ever encountered such names as Pfaffers, Bredschneider, and Knarps; pray, Sir, do pronounce them." "Really, Captain FRILL, you having, as you say, served in Germany, should, in my opinion, rather teach me; but, perhaps, it may be some error of the printer." "If this be so, Mr SNUG, the printer, who is probably in some corps or other, should therefore know better to drill his types; he should, I say, command his conscripts to take open order, and post at the same time some of his vowels in the intervals."

"But Gentlemen (said I) have you read that part of

the paper, which, from its title, now strikes me as most

likely to be satisfactory, I mean the *Sound Intelligence*?" "Sound Intelligence!" they roared out;

"a list of ships! we want none of your wit now, Mr

Snug; we want matter-of-fact information; we want to

know where are Baden, and Baskerville, the two Zoll

bridges, Schiess, Casa Tifana, Ragaz, Firme, Sieg, Mur, Mount Foia, and Torre di Garafola?" I had now

nothing left for it, but to put my fingers in my ears and to run home; but as I opened the door, I could hear these words, "D—n him, let him go, he knows nothing but about Egypt, your Ni, and Alexandria."

I accordingly arrived, much mortified, in my own parlour, expecting however there to meet quietness at least; but how much I was disappointed in this, may perhaps be the subject of another letter, should you receive it.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

TIMOTHY SNUG.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

THE very glittering and strong tincture which J.

JUNIPER has received in favour of his ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, from almost every part of the world, supercede

<p

NATIONAL DEFENCE.
Subscriptions in the Parish of URQUHART, County of Inverness.

On Sir JAMES GRANT's Estate.	L. 10 0
Major Alexander Grant, late of the 78th regiment	10 0 0
The Rev. Mr James Grant, minister of Urquhart	10 0 0
Patrick Grant, Esq. of Lochlester	5 5 0
Major Willson ditto	5 5 0
Mr Duncan Grant & Delfangle	5 5 0
The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Urquhart Volunteer Company, at 5s. each	17 0 0
Mr James Campbell, peniturer	4 0 0
Duncan McMillan, in Shueby; Alexander McDonald, junior, in Inchbrine; Duncan McIntosh, at Clunie; Wm. McLean, in Tyliss; Dougal McDougal in Drumkane; Alexander McIntosh, St Ninians; J. Nibley, Clunimore—10s. each	3 10 0
Duncan Campbell, peniturer in Inchbrine; John McMillan in Gartly—6s. each	12 0 0
James McGregor, in Inchbrine; John McDonald, sen. in ditto; John McDonald, jun. in ditto; John McMillan, peniturer, ditto; Mr McDonald, sen. ditto; Mr McDonald, schoolmaster, ditto; Archibald Campbell, ditto; Andrew McIntosh, in Pitkerel; Alexander Chisholm, Buntak; John Thompson, ditto; Wm. McMillan, in Kenmure; Duncan McDonald in Auchtermack; John Cumming, junior, in Polmoy; Wm. McMillan, in Ardity; Duncan Cumming in Culnark; Duncan Cameron, peniturer, ditto; Donald McDonald, in Auchmoyne; Alexander Frazer, in ditto; Wm. Mcintosh, in Clunie; Alexander McDonald, junior, in Shueby; James Dunbar, in Delfangle; Donald Frazer, in Balmacan; Finlay McDonald, in Drumbrorie; John Frazer, in ditto; Finlay McDonald, in Kinnoull; Donald Frazer, Gartly; Alexander Noble, ditto; Alexander McLean, in Divoch; Donald McIntosh, in ditto; Wm. McDonald, in Drumgarran; Alexander McDonald, in Balnuin; Alexander McDonald, St Ninians; Charles Frazer, in Tynherick; Finlay Frazer, in Easter Buntak; Mary Campbell, servant at Lakefield; Elspet McDonald, ditto; Mary McCulloch, servant; Flora Cameron, ditto; Janet McDonald, ditto; Margaret McFerry, servant; Lochletter; Ann McDonald, ditto; Ann Grant, ditto; Mr Lachlan, schoolmaster, Abernethy; Mr Frazer, his assistant in ditto; Alexander Frazer in ditto; Thomas McDonald, in ditto; James McDonald, in ditto; Donald Frazer, in ditto; Ann McDonald, in ditto; John M'Pherson, in ditto; Alexander McDonald, in ditto; John M'Kenzie, in ditto; John Frazer, in ditto; Duncan McDonald, in ditto; Wm. McDonald, miller, in ditto; Wm. Frazer, in Cragloch in ditto—5s. each	14 0 0
Wm. McMillan, in Divoch,	12 0 0
Thomas Grant in Gartly; Duncan McDonald, ditto; John Grant, in ditto; John McDonald, in ditto; Alex. McDonald, birlie-dreler, Puharkirk; Alexander Frazer in Drumbrorie; Duncan McDonald, Aleyth—3s. each	12 0 0
Duncan McDonald, Inchbrine; Alexander McGregor, in ditto; Peter McDonald, in ditto; John Frazer, in Pitkerel; John McDonald, senior, Buntak; Donald McDougal, in ditto; Donald Campbell, miller; James McDonald in Auchtermack; Alexander Chisholm, in Polmoy; Hugh Cumming, in Culnark; James Frazer, in Achmoyne; Alexander McDonald, senior, in Shueby; Alexander Chisholm, in ditto; John Frazer, in ditto; James Chisholm, in ditto; Donald Macmillan, in ditto; Wm. Macmillan, in ditto; John M'Lean, in ditto; Finlay McDonald in Delfangle; James Frazer, in ditto; D. McIntosh, in Delfangle; Andrew Urquhart, Balnacan; Robert McIntosh, in Forcie; Donald Grant, ditto; Alexander Thomson, in Leitirvoun; John McDonald, smith, at the Billie; Evan McPhee, in Drumarochter; Duncan McMillan, in Seny; Duncan McDonald, in Balnuin; James Frazer, in Seny; John Grant, in Easter Buntak; Annie Black, servant; Mally Beaton, ditto; John Stewart, in Borlumbe; Alexander Chisholm, ditto; Donald McDonald, ditto; Andrew McDonald, in Corstorphine; John McDonald in Caplock—2s. 6d. each	3 17 6
Wm. Cumming, in Pitkerel; John McDonald, junior, Buntak; John McIntosh, ditto; James Campbell, in Kerrug; Finlay Frazer, in Delfangle; Alexander McDonald, in ditto; W. Noble, in ditto; J. Cumming, Balmacan; Rory McDonald, in ditto; John M'Gruer, in ditto; John Frazer, in ditto; J. McLean, in Forcie; Finlay Macmillan, Culnion; W. McMillan, in Drumbrorie; Rory Chisholm, in ditto; Wm. Frazer, in Ardiloch; Wm. McDonald in Mill of Torr; Alexander McDonald, merchant, Achean—2s. each	16 0 0
Jaact Noble, servant	0 1 6
John Cumming, senior, in Polmoy; Wm. McPhee, in ditto; John Noble, Milntoun; Alexander McDonald, in ditto; Alexander Urquhart, tailor; John Grant, in Bainghick; J. Grant, in Grotraig; John Campbell in Achmoyne; Margaret Campbell, servant—1s. each	0 9 0
Duncan McDonald, a beggar, Inchbrine	0 6 0

L. 91 14 0

On Colonel GRANT of Glenmoriston's Estate.
Captain Allan Grant, of the Glenmoriston Volunteer Company

Lieut. Alexander Grant (Portcrair) of said Company
Allan Grant, drill sergeant—1s. each

Sergeant, a corporal, 2 drummers, and 40 privates—1s. each

Wm. Sinclair, Daldregan

John McDonald, Blair

Donald McDonald, Tomarside; Donald McAllan alias McDonald; John McDonald, ditto, ditto; James Grant alias McDonald; Wm. Grant, Baldroon; Alexander McGregor, Balnacan; Evan McDonald, ditto; Donald McIntosh, ditto; Archibald Grant, Daldregan; Duncan McMillan, ditto; Alex. McIntyre, Achland; Alexander McDonald, Inverurie; Duncan Grant, ditto; Donald McDonald, Lifville; Peter Frazer, Achancour; Alexander More, Grant, ditto; Peter Grant, Linlith; John Miller, Invermoriston—2s. each

John Cumming, senior, in Polmoy; Wm. McPhee, in ditto; John Noble, Milntoun; Alexander McDonald, in ditto; Alexander Urquhart, tailor; John Grant, in Bainghick; J. Grant, in Grotraig; John Campbell in Achmoyne; Margaret Campbell, servant—1s. each

Duncan McDonald, a beggar, Inchbrine

1. 14 0

Subscriptions in GREENOCK, besides those already published.

Rev. Mr Kenneth Bayne L. 3 0 0
Arch. Stewart 1. 5 0 0
Ja. Hunter (Brockie) 10 10 0
Tho. Lorimer 5 0 0
Dunc. Campbell, jun. 2 10 0
Ja. Shaw 5 5 0
Milliken Johnston 2 2 0
Rob. Turner 4 4 0
Ja. Noble 5 5 0
Wm. Jamieson 2 2 0
Ja. Ewing, jun. 5 5 0
Rob. Lindsay 5 5 0
Wm. Campbell 2 2 0

1. 105 10 0

Subscriptions in the FORT WILLIAM District of Inverness-shire.

The Parish of KILMALLIE.

Collector Colin Campbell of the Customs at Fort William

Mrs Campbell

Mrs Campbell

The Collector's farm-servants

The Rev. Mr Duncan McIntyre, at Fort William

Mr John Ord, schoolmaster there

Mr Robert Johnston, Blarmachtoch

Mr Duncan McIntyre, jun. merchant, Fort William

Mr Alex. McIntyre, merchant there

Mr John McIntyre, surgeon in Gordonburgh, near Fort William

Donald Cameron, Captain, for himself, and the Lochaber Gordonburgh Volunteer Corps

Mr Wm. Stevenson, store-keeper

Mr James Cameron, Fort Marshal

Mr Donald McDonald, merchant there
Mr Donald Cameron, Clunes
Mr Alex. Cleghorn, Athmacarrie
Mr Arch. McMillan, Muiligan
Mr John Cameron, tenant, Culchenna, annually during the war

Mr John Cumming at Achallor

Mr Alex. McLachlan at Cornanain

The Rev. Alex. Frazer, minister of Kilmallie, annually during the war

Mr Donald Cameron, Stronkel

Mr John Cameron, Drimnafullie

Mr Duncan Cameron, Ochnaerie

Mr Evan Cameron, Eracht

Mr Alexander McIntosh, Clochmawther

Mr Alexander Cameron, Invermalie

Mr Alex. Cameron, at Kenlochar

Mr Allan McMillan, Glenpean

Capt. Alex. McDonald, Moy Volunteers

Mr John McEachan, of Ira

Mr Donald McDonald, of Lochans

Mr Patrick McIntyre, Kyles

Mr Alexander McDonald, Inverloch

Mr Robert McMillan, Glenalladale

Mrs Dugald Cameron, Strone; Peter Ferguson, wheelwright, Maryburgh; Widow Cameron, Corrylurachan; Widow Campbell, there; Alexander Taylor, mason; J. Taylor, squarewright, there; Miss Dorothy Westover, For William; Miss Mary Westover, there; Dugald Cameron, Sheriff-officer, there; John Taylor, house-carpenter, there; Evan McPhee, shepherd, Minich; Evan Cameron, servant there; Alexander Cameron, ditto; John McPhee, ditto; Miles McMillan, Kermock; Angus More Cameron, there; Donald McMillan, shepherd, Murigan; Duncan McMillan, ditto; Donald McMillan, ditto; Allan Bain Cameron, Drimnafullie; Alexander Cameron, there; Malcolm McDonald, fermoyer at Corran; John McKenzie, jun. in Uinch; John McKenzie, taylor, ditto; John McKenzie, sen. in Inshie; Don Cameron, Laggsfern; Dugald Cameron, ditto; John Roy McMillan, workman, Glenpean; John Bain McMillan, ditto; John Bain McMillan, ditto, there; Alexander Cameron, weaver, there; Evan Roy, McMillan, peniturer; Evan McPhee, ditto; Duncan McMillan, ditto; Angus McMillan, Shandens; John McMillan, ditto; Angus McMillan, ditto; Allan McMaster, in Corryveg; Evan McMillar, ditto; Allan McPhee, there; Evan Cumming, there; John McWalter, there; Angus Cameron, there; Donald Cameron, there; Adam Lauder, shepherd in Eastern; John McMillan, ditto; Donald McMillan, ditto; Duncan McInnes, servant, ditto; Alexander Cameron, sen. ditto in ditto; Patrick McIntyre Cowan, ditto; Duncan Cameron, in Glenfeshie; John McIntyre, ditto; Archibald McIsaac, tenant in Langal; Rory McVarish, ditto in ditto; John McVarish, ditto in ditto; Alexander McDonald, tenant, Afury; John McLeod, shepherd there; Alexander McDonald, tenant, there—2s. 6d. each

Moidart Volunteer Corps, consisting of ten privates, one captain, one lieutenant, 2 sergeants, two corporals, and two drummers, two weeks pay, excepting the captain, who has subscribed five guineas, and including the drill sergeant's seven guineas

Bishop of Rothiemurchus—N.B. The sum would not have been so small, had he not been deprived of his foreign income by the French Revolution

John Fife, barrack sergeant, Corrylurachan; John Cameron, Invermalie; Angus Cameron, Invermalie; Alexander McIntosh, there; John M'Kenzie, drover, Uinch; John McMillan, son of Allan McMillan, Glenpean; Alexander McMillan, ditto, ditto—1s. each

John Livingston, jun. Corrylurachan

6d. each

John Corbett, Portavat; Donald Cameron, Kinlochiel; Donald Rankine, shoemaker, Maryburgh; Mrs McLachlan, post-mistress, there; John Blyth, master-gunner, Fort William—1s. each

John Livingston, jun. Corrylurachan

0 7 6

BISHOPTOWNE W.—PRICE REDUCED.

THE ESTATE OF BISHOPTOWN, in the Shire of Renfrew, is to be exposed to sale by roup within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 3d day of July 1799, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon.

The present free rent is above 1000 per annum, and upon expiry of some of the leases within a few years a very considerable addition may be expected.

The lands are bounded by the river Clyde on the north, and have a most delightful view of that river and the adjacent country, including the Castle of Dumbarton, and other beautiful objects. There is a good Mansionhouse from which these views are seen in perfection, and besides many other advantages, such as water carriage and cheap coals. The estate has the convenience of the mail coach betwixt Glasgow and Greenock, going through the heart of it every day.

For other particulars application may be made to Sir James Campbell, Port-Glasgow, or James Ferrier, W. S. Edinburgh, either of whom will supply gratis before the day of sale.

By a further Adjournment.

LANDS FOR SALE IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

To be SOLD, by warrant of the Court of Session, by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Saturday the 20th day of July cur't, at two o'clock af-

ternoon,

LOT'S First and Second of the ESTATE of LOCHBUY

(as formerly advertised) situated in the island of Mull, and shire of Argyll, for the purpose of discharging the Entail's debts.)

LOT I.—The LANDS of ARDMEANOCH, containing the following farms:

Tapul. Tirovan. Miln and Miln

Colimore and Knockroy. Croft of Schicon-

Slock. Camus and Schi-

Sobul. connel, with the

By a late survey the extent of the ground on this lot is as fol-

lows:—

Corn lands 375 Scots acres.

Improveable lands 77 —

Wood land 10 —

Hill and moss 499 —

5453

The gross rent of this lot is only at present 213L. besides Customs and Services—but as the whole of it is out of lease, excepting the farms of Tirovan and Knockroy, a considerable rise of rent may be immediately depended on.

Superiority to the extent of a freehold qualification will be sold with the lands. The purchaser will likewise have right to the kelp on the shore opposite to said lands, after the expiration of the present lease, of which there are only 19 years to run from Whitsunday 1799, but as the kelp on the whole estate is at present under lease to a tenant upon a different part of the property, the value of it is not included in the above rental.

LOT II.—The LANDS of BENTELLA, comprehending the following farms:

Callachilly. Kilbeg. Tornalea.

Saiten. Bantilla. Feorlindugh

Gruine. Bradlauchach. AND

Gedderile. Bradlough. Covrygairn.

Tarlochan. Leadery.

The extent of the ground is as follows:—

Corn land 378 Scots acres.

Improveable land 67 —

Wood lands 292 —

Hill and moss 8392 —

9228

The gross rent of this lot is only 340L. Sterling, besides Customs and Services, but when the present leases expire a considerable rise of rent may be expected. The farm of Kilbeg and the Crofts of Callachilly are out of lease.

On this lot there are several excellent situations for a Gentleman's residence, and superiority to the extent of a freehold qualification will be sold with the lands. The purchaser will likewise have right to the kelp on the shore opposite to said lands, after the expiration of the present lease, and the value of this kelp is not included in the above rental.

N. B. There is a large Herring Fishery on Lot I. at Lochsiden, and there is likewise a Herring Fishery on Lot II. at Lochnacal, and a Salmon Fishing on the River of Baw, which is to be sold with this lot.

For particulars application may be made to Lieutenant Col.